

HORTICULTURAL HALL.

Description of the New Building on Broad Street—Some Account of the Horticultural Society, &c. &c. &c.

One of the time-honored institutions of our city is the Horticultural Society of Pennsylvania, which was incorporated by the Legislature of the State in 1831, but it was instituted as early as 1827, and is thus the oldest Horticultural Society in the United States.

The object of the Society, as shown by its title, has been the encouragement of fruit culture. With this end in view, it has held monthly and yearly exhibitions, at which over \$20,000 have been awarded in premiums from time to time.

Horticultural science is also greatly promoted by monthly discussions and the reading of essays, by gentlemen of eminence in their particular departments. The list for the current year embraces the following:—

- January—"Diseases of Vegetable Life." By a Member of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.
February—"Diseases of the Pear." By Thomas Meelan.
March—"Ornamental Planting of Grounds." By Charles H. Miller.

The privileges of the library and discussions are reserved exclusively for the members of the Society, but competition for premiums at the regular monthly and yearly exhibitions is open to all the world.

The list of officers for the current year are as follows:—
D. Rodney King, President.
Caleb Cope, M. W. Baldwin, Robert Buist, Charles H. Miller, Secretary.

The ground selected and secured by the Committee was the large lot on Broad street adjoining the Academy of Music on the south, which is a front of seventy-five feet on Broad street, and a depth of two hundred feet.

The auditorium of the main hall will be 71 by 120 feet in dimensions, and will contain comfortable seating accommodation for fifteen hundred persons, all the seats being regularly numbered.

Over the dressing-rooms, and ironing on

Broad street, will be a handsome, well-lighted foyer, 29 by 71 feet, with a height of 30 feet. The foyer will contain the library of the Society, and will also be neatly arranged for their regular meetings, and for parlor concerts and similar entertainments.

The main hall will be one of the largest and most attractive in the city. The stage will have an elevation of five feet above the main floor, and beor seventy-one feet deep by thirty-one feet in width. It will afford accommodations for about two hundred chorus singers, in addition to the orchestra and other necessary accompaniments.

On a level with the foyer, and extending around three sides of the main hall, will be a narrow gallery, resting on handsome brackets, and having stairways descending to the main floor at the west end. It will afford sitting room for five hundred persons, making a total capacity in the main hall for full two thousand spectators.

The ceiling of the main hall will be 50 feet in height. In its construction, the greatest attention has been directed to securing the best musical effects attainable. The walls will be elegantly frescoed, and all the interior decorations and upholstery will be arranged with the view of aiding the effect of this.

Such will be the new hall which will soon grace our city. And it will surely be an institution which we may well be proud. The proprietors will be amply remunerated for their great outlay in its construction, already proved, by the fact that numerous applications for leasing it at a liberal rate are already on file. But few shares of the stock remain unsold, and it is hoped that the public spirit of our citizens will soon dispose even of these.

Desperate Leap of an Insane Man from a Railroad Train.
It is known to many that Mr. George Bartlett, of the firm of Bartlett, brother under the Sherman House, has been for some time insane, and was taken about a year ago for treatment to the State Asylum at Jacksonville.

After the train was under way, with that deep cunning which is often exhibited by insane persons, he contrived to get upon the train, and, in consideration, his best course would be to yield to the wishes of his friends. The train left here on Wednesday night. Deceived by his professions of acquiescence, the two guardians retired to rest, and the insane man sprang to the floor, and, with a desperate leap, jumped from the train.

The scene of the occurrence was about five miles from the city, and the train was then in the vicinity of Lincoln, which distance the train reached in a few moments. Here Mr. Willard and Mr. Huntington got off from the train, and, as soon as it was daylight, proceeded on foot in the track for a distance of twelve miles, but without success. The insane man, however, was seen by a farmer, who called on him, and he was taken to his home, where he was confined in a room, and the search has been continued under the superintendence of the lunatic's brother, Mr. Wm. Bartlett, and several other persons, ever since the occurrence, nothing has been discovered of the insane man.

War Department Orders Amending the Army Regulations.
By General Order No. 86, issued from the War Department, the following are substituted for paragraphs 1456 and 1457, Revised General Regulations for the Army:—

Field and General Officers having brevets higher than their ordinary commissions will wear the uniform of the rank which they hold; holding brevet rank below that of Brigadier-General retaining the uniform of their Corps, Department, or arm of service.

Captains and Lieutenants having brevets higher than their ordinary commissions will wear the uniform of their ordinary commissions, but with the shoulder-straps and epaulettes of their brevet rank.

The following is provided by General Order, No. 86:—
Paragraph 1102, Revised Regulations for the Army, is revoked, and the following is substituted therefor:—The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation to officers entitled to it, and to their families, on the same terms as another for duty, for the horses they may own and have in service, not exceeding in number the legal allowance. Provided, The expense of such transportation paid by the United States shall not exceed \$100 for each horse transported.

International Ocean Telegraph.
Mr. William H. Heiss, one of the oldest telegraph superintendents in the country, has accepted the position of superintendent of the new line, and will sail in a few days for Florida, through a portion of which State the line is to be built.

Several leading citizens and public men of Florida have suggested that the line be built from Fernandina to Cedar Keys, on the west side of the State; thence by cable to Havana. This will be determined upon by Mr. Heiss. If the practicability of the suggested route is made manifest by personal inspection and survey,

The Lost Steamer Evening Star.

Further Details of the Disaster—Arrival of the Second Officer, Savannah.

Mr. William A. Goldie, second officer of the lost steamer Evening Star, whose arrival at the mouth of the St. John's river we reported in our issue of Wednesday last, reached this city last evening, making ninety-nine hours with the following, hastily prepared, though strictly correct, narrative of the foundering of the Evening Star, and his perilous voyage from the ocean to the Florida coast:—

Left New York Saturday, 3 o'clock P. M., having on board two hundred and fifty cabin and steerage passengers, and a crew of seventy persons. Crossed the bar at Sandy Hook, at 6 P. M., discharged pilot. Strong breeze from the N. E., with rain squalls; moderate breeze and heavy swell from S. E.; crossed the Gulf Stream as usual. At midnight, on Tuesday, 2d instant, fresh gale from N. E., and cloudy; all sail set, ship making good way.

At 4:30 A. M. I had all the boats ready as ordered, and reported the same to Captain Knapp; at 5 A. M. the ship was under way, and I told the ladies that he had done all that laid in his power to save the ship; that she could float but a short time longer, and for them all to repair to the boats, each of which was provided with provisions, and that they were to take charge and see that the passengers were properly placed in the boats. The ladies all came on deck without any excitement, and very calmly went to the boats, in my boat there were as near as I could judge, between forty and fifty ladies. I unhooked the tackles and swung the davits clear of the boats; the boat still remaining in her dock on deck. In a few minutes after the boats cleared, the ship settled forward to the top of her rails and gave a surge aft and went down, carrying all with her.

On coming to the surface, the first thing I got hold of was the top of the after boat, and I saw my boat about thirty feet from the bottom up, and a number of sailors clinging to her. I immediately made for her, got on to the bottom, and hauled up four ladies on to the boat with me, and by surging to one side succeeded in righting her. I then paid my attention to getting the ladies into the boat, and succeeded in rescuing twenty-nine of them. On examining my boat I found every thing in a state of confusion, and we managed to get the boat clear of the wreck, but not until a number of my passengers had been killed by floating debris from the wreck washing overboard. I saw another boat with two persons (passengers) in her. They having oars, I motioned them to pull ahead to keep clear of my boat, but they not knowing how to manage her, she came fast on me, causing me to lose my boat. I succeeded in righting her, and picked up four ladies and four gentlemen, cabin passengers, the remainder having been drowned by the capsizing of the boat. I got out of the boat after I picked up another passenger, a French gentleman of the opera troupe. I afterwards saw a number of passengers clinging to pieces of the wreck. My boat being full of water, and having no means of managing her, it was impossible for me to render them any assistance, the safety of my boat and passengers requiring my whole attention. It is impossible for me to say what became of the other boats.

On the 11th I picked up the other boats, which I gave the ladies up. I also picked up an awning-post, which I made a mast of, using my shirt for a sail, and steering the boat with a piece of thwart. I shaped my course for the westward.

On Friday, the 5th, I had a fresh breeze from the eastward, the boat going along finely under sail. I heard the gentlemen complaining bitterly for the want of water, the ladies remaining perfectly quiet. About dark one of the ladies died. Saturday, the 6th, strong breezes from the eastward, and heavy sea. We were all suffering dreadfully for want of water, and against all my warnings they would not stop for water, I made them a great deal worse, some of them becoming insane.

Sunday, 7th, heavy gales from eastward and heavy sea. At about 7 we made a sail and steered for it. She was so near to us that I could see her. At about 9 A. M. one of the gentleman passengers jumped overboard and was drowned. At about 10 P. M. a heavy sea struck the boat, capsizing her, and drowning one lady and one gentleman. The gentleman's name was Frank Deane. I succeeded in righting the boat and getting on board the three remaining passengers, one gentleman and two ladies. I then made a drag with my mast and boat's painter, and kept the boat's head to the wind during the remainder of the night.

Monday, October 8, About 2 A. M. the remaining gentleman passenger jumped overboard. I succeeded in getting him on board again. He remained for about five minutes, when he went forward and jumped overboard again, and was drowned. He was a member of the opera troupe. The weather moderating, the two remaining ladies and myself rigged the boat with a piece of one of their undershirts. We then made sail on the boat, and steered to the westward. At daylight I found myself in colored water, and steered to the westward, with light breeze and hot sun, we all suffered severely. I first and hunger, the ladies became speechless, and the two were Miss Addie Norton and Mrs. Rose Howard, of New York.

Tuesday, 9th, a fresh breeze sprang up from the eastward, with a heavy swell. About 2 P. M. I made the land and stood for it. About 6 P. M. I made a light breeze, but could not steer for, on account of having no manageable sail. About one hour after this a shower came up; I caught some water with a piece of their clothing and wrung it into the mouths of the ladies, who so revived them that they could speak. As near as I can judge, about 10 P. M., I got inside of the outer breakers. After passing through three breakers, and thinking we were safe, the fourth breaker struck the boat, rolling her completely over and over, throwing us all three out. It being very dark, I could not see either of the ladies; they were much exhausted; they must have perished immediately. I swam to the shore, and as soon as I got on the beach I looked for my boat and found

her but a few feet from me. I searched for the ladies, but could not find them; I then strode along the beach to find assistance and water. At 9:30 A. M., 10th inst., I arrived at May Port Mills, Florida, at the mouth of the St. Johns River, where I was kindly received by Mr. A. B. Floyd, who rendered me ready assistance, as also did Dr. James J. Eastman, United States Surgeon. I also return my thanks to the Captain and officers of the United States steamer St. Mary, Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Kemp; also to Captain Cushman, of the brig Freedom, and his chief officer, for their assistance in recovering my boat.

The body of Miss Norton was recovered on the morning of the 10th inst., and buried on the beach; and that of Mrs. Howard was not recovered until the 12th, and was taken to May Port, and interred in the United States burying-ground. I would also return my thanks to Captain King and officers of the steamer Lisette Baker, for their kindness to me on my passage from St. Johns to this port. W. A. Goldie, Second officer of the late ill-fated steamship Evening Star.

The Fenians.
A Desperate Fight Imminent in Ireland—Arms and Men to be Sent at Once to the Green Isle—Two War Vessels Ready—Twenty Thousand Tipperary Tigers Prepared for Battle, &c.

A short time since, James Stephens, the Head Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood, announced in a speech at Jones' Wood, that he would leave before the close of the present year, to command the battle for Celtic independence on Irish soil; and he is now preparing to redeem his promise. The arrangements for this movement, which will necessarily be of a secret character, have been made on a scale commensurate with its importance. Nearly twenty thousand arms have been received for this purpose, and the ship, all hands, including the passengers, will necessarily be of a secret character, have been made on a scale commensurate with its importance.

One of the leading officers of the organization reports that there are twenty thousand men ready to march from the Fenian Brotherhood, and that they are only waiting for the weapons of war to commence the revolution, which is designed to get rid of Saxon oppression forever.

The "Clubs" in nearly all the counties are also ready for the rising. An important rumor was in circulation yesterday at the headquarters, that there were two Fenian war ships ready to sail from a certain point on the United States coast, with arms and men, which are now subject to the orders of the Head Centre. He will also leave with the expedition. The uniforms of the officers, which are of green cloth, are being made, but the Fenians are not yet ready to receive the signal for the revolution, while the number of the Fenians, it is estimated, will not exceed thirty thousand.—N. Y. World.

Pursuit of an English Murderer.
HANDSOME REWARD TO THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

This morning Superintendent Kennedy reported to the Metropolitan Police, a letter which had been transmitted to him by the Exchequer Department of the British Government, through Major J. J. Greighead, constable of the borough of Liverpool, in the Second District, in which a man named Robert Reid, a travelling tinker named Robert Reid killed his wife Anna at a village near Liverpool. The murderer fled to Liverpool, and was subsequently arrested in New York.

An accurate description of Reid was obtained and sent to this country, together with an offer of a reward of one hundred pounds sterling for his arrest. On arriving in this city, Reid slipped in the night, and his whereabouts could not be ascertained.

After his discharge he returned to this city to live, and on the 14th of June, 1866, Officer John Pugh, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, in the Fourth District, reported to the Superintendent Kennedy that he knew where Reid could be found. Mr. Kennedy immediately communicated with the Liverpool authorities, and Detective Marsden, of that city, came to New York, reaching here on the 16th of August last. The officer brought with him a woman who saw Reid kill his wife. This was for the purpose of identifying the prisoner.

On the arrival of the Liverpool officer, Captain John E. Dickson and Officer Donahy of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, were directed to arrest Reid. They learned that the man had attended a picnic a day or two before, and was at that time confined in the Kings County Jail at New York, reaching here on the 16th of August last. Reid was taken from the jail and sent to police headquarters, where he was identified by the woman. The necessary papers were obtained from Washington, and on the 25th of August Reid sailed for England in charge of the officer.

The arrest having been made known to the British Government, steps were at once taken to pay the reward offered at the time the crime was committed. Five pounds were given to the woman who identified the accused, and the remaining ninety-five pounds to the officer who arrested the murderer. Fifteen per cent. of the latter sum goes to the Police Life Insurance Company, and the remainder will be divided between the officers who arrested Reid.—N. Y. Evening Post, 22d.

The Italian Admiral's Defense.
Admiral Persano, late commander of the Italian fleet, has published a pamphlet in self-defense. He declares that he was obliged to attack Lissa, although he had no charts, and was fully equipped with that coast; he had no adequate supplies of troops; co-operating movements, upon which he relied, were abandoned; he was compelled to put to sea without coaling some of his ships; the Terribile was unserviceable, and finally—

"If the facts respecting the engagement of Lissa, in which I took part, devotedly desiring to render a new service to my country, establish the loss sustained by us of two vessels—a serious one certainly, especially if we consider the number of our men, and the number of our ships with them—they also show that the battle which began with ten iron-clad only against the entire fleet of the enemy, consisting of sixteen vessels, of which twenty-five were fighting vessels, was sustained and continued, although our number was reduced to eight, and that we are able to boast of having pursued our antagonists in their retreat. I do not pretend to suffer so terribly as I have said to claim a victory; but it is my wish to put on record that the ships which fought the battle of Lissa maintained the honor of the Italian flag, and performed their duty towards the King and the Nation."

The Indian War—General Sherman's Ultimatum to the Savages.
Four Dodge, October 12.—General Sherman was here on the 7th inst., and stayed over Sunday. He had an Indian council, in which the General laid down to the Indians. He has given them eight days in which to bring in the other three white women they have, and if they do not return them without presents, he told them that he would have to attack them. On leaving they said if we did not hear from them in five days we might look out for something else. The five days expired last Friday, and we are on the alert.

THIRD EDITION

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, October 23, 1866.

The Stock Market was more active this morning, and prices were firmer. In Government bonds there was no material change to notice. Of 1861 sold at 113, and July, '65, 8 1/2; at 109 1/2; 114, and 1864, 103; 105 for June and July '70s and 99 1/2 for advance. City loans were in fair demand at 10-40c. The new issue sold at 100/100, an advance of 1/2, and old do. at 97, an advance of 1/2.

The Pennsylvania Election.
HARRISBURG, October 23.—In explanation of the delay in publishing the official returns of the State, at the late election, it is due to the Secretary of the Commonwealth to explain that several counties have not made their returns, because the return judges thereof have adjourned over to the 26th instant, the period fixed for receiving the returns of the vote in the army. Such return judges have been instructed by the proper officers here, that they can make a return of the home vote before they receive the soldiers' vote, which latter returns can be made, as is provided by law, separately, and afterwards.

There are hundreds, if not thousands, of soldiers, citizens of Pennsylvania, who are still in the military service of the Government, whose votes may give a different aspect to close results in localities, and affect the decision of many wagers on the election involving large sums of money.

After an absence of several days in New York, Governor Curtin returned to the capital last night. The Tornado in the Western States.
CINCINNATI, October 23.—The tornado of Sunday was but slightly felt in this vicinity. At Indianapolis considerable damage was done. The hurricane raged from midnight until 3 A. M. The National Bridge across the White River was partially unroofed, and several buildings were blown down. At Glen Castle, Indiana, two large business blocks were demolished. At Evansville, a new four-storyed marble front building was blown down. The loss is \$50,000. The Turners' Hall, in process of erection, was also destroyed. The storm was general in the western part of the State.

Massachusetts Politics.
BOSTON, October 23.—The Democrats of the Third District have nominated William Aspinwall, of Brookline, for Congress. For the Fourth District the Workingmen's Convention has nominated ex-Major Wightman as their Congressional candidate, Judge Abbott having declined.

The Ohio Election.
CINCINNATI, October 23.—Official returns of the Ohio election give the Union majority of 42,420 votes. The total number of votes cast was 460,998.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.
NEW YORK, October 23.—Cotton 11 1/2; sales at 39 1/2; 42 cents. Flour 170 1/2; 180 1/2; 185 1/2; 190 1/2; 195 1/2; 200 1/2; 205 1/2; 210 1/2; 215 1/2; 220 1/2; 225 1/2; 230 1/2; 235 1/2; 240 1/2; 245 1/2; 250 1/2; 255 1/2; 260 1/2; 265 1/2; 270 1/2; 275 1/2; 280 1/2; 285 1/2; 290 1/2; 295 1/2; 300 1/2; 305 1/2; 310 1/2; 315 1/2; 320 1/2; 325 1/2; 330 1/2; 335 1/2; 340 1/2; 345 1/2; 350 1/2; 355 1/2; 360 1/2; 365 1/2; 370 1/2; 375 1/2; 380 1/2; 385 1/2; 390 1/2; 395 1/2; 400 1/2; 405 1/2; 410 1/2; 415 1/2; 420 1/2; 425 1/2; 430 1/2; 435 1/2; 440 1/2; 445 1/2; 450 1/2; 455 1/2; 460 1/2; 465 1/2; 470 1/2; 475 1/2; 480 1/2; 485 1/2; 490 1/2; 495 1/2; 500 1/2; 505 1/2; 510 1/2; 515 1/2; 520 1/2; 525 1/2; 530 1/2; 535 1/2; 540 1/2; 545 1/2; 550 1/2; 555 1/2; 560 1/2; 565 1/2; 570 1/2; 575 1/2; 580 1/2; 585 1/2; 590 1/2; 595 1/2; 600 1/2; 605 1/2; 610 1/2; 615 1/2; 620 1/2; 625 1/2; 630 1/2; 635 1/2; 640 1/2; 645 1/2; 650 1/2; 655 1/2; 660 1/2; 665 1/2; 670 1/2; 675 1/2; 680 1/2; 685 1/2; 690 1/2; 695 1/2; 700 1/2; 705 1/2; 710 1/2; 715 1/2; 720 1/2; 725 1/2; 730 1/2; 735 1/2; 740 1/2; 745 1/2; 750 1/2; 755 1/2; 760 1/2; 765 1/2; 770 1/2; 775 1/2; 780 1/2; 785 1/2; 790 1/2; 795 1/2; 800 1/2; 805 1/2; 810 1/2; 815 1/2; 820 1/2; 825 1/2; 830 1/2; 835 1/2; 840 1/2; 845 1/2; 850 1/2; 855 1/2; 860 1/2; 865 1/2; 870 1/2; 875 1/2; 880 1/2; 885 1/2; 890 1/2; 895 1/2; 900 1/2; 905 1/2; 910 1/2; 915 1/2; 920 1/2; 925 1/2; 930 1/2; 935 1/2; 940 1/2; 945 1/2; 950 1/2; 955 1/2; 960 1/2; 965 1/2; 970 1/2; 975 1/2; 980 1/2; 985 1/2; 990 1/2; 995 1/2; 1000 1/2.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.
Indiana.
INDIANAPOLIS, October 23.—The official vote of all but eight counties gives the Union majority in the State of Indiana at 14,995. On the State ticket the other counties have been reported unofficially, and about balance. Their official vote will not vary the result, as above given, fifty votes. Colonel Grover (Union), in the Fourth District, will contest the seat of Holman (Democrat). It is reported that General Grover will not vary the result, as above given, fifty votes. Colonel Grover (Union), in the Fourth District, will contest the seat of Holman (Democrat). It is reported that General Grover will not vary the result, as above given, fifty votes.

By Cables and Steamers.
The Atlantic cable has a European news report, with financial and commercial advices and marine intelligence, dated yesterday, October 22.

The Prusso-Saxon treaty was ratified yesterday. Spain is to "uphold" the temporal power of the Pope after the French troops quit Rome. Consols closed at 89 1/2 for money, in London. United States Five-twenties were at 69.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was steady. Middling Uplands fifteen and one-fourth pence. The ship Daniel Webster, from Liverpool, had put into Queenstown dismasted.

By the arrival of the steamship China at Halifax, yesterday, we received telegraphic details of our cable despatches to the 14th of October. The Catholic priests in council at Baltimore saluted the Pope by telegraph, expressing their wish for the maintenance of the ancient rights of the Holy See.

A correspondent with the United States squadron, from Russia, dating at Kiel on the 3d of October, reports the voyage of the Miantona and Augusta from Copenhagen to the first named port, and the friendly yet quiet reception given to our officers by the Prussian naval authorities. The Prussian Admiral, High Admiral of the Baltic, visited the vessel and expressed great pleasure both at the manner of his reception and the result of his inspection.

NEW ORLEANS.
Contemplated Rising of Rebels—Arms and Cannon Received by Them.
NEW ORLEANS, October 23.—Governor Wells returned to this city last Saturday evening. The military authorities authorize the investigation of the statement made to them in writing, that the Rebels of this city contemplate a rising, and that they have been furnished with arms, and that they have received a large supply of arms, with some brass cannon, are known to have been recently imported.

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After an absence of several days in New York, Governor Curtin returned to the capital last night. The Tornado in the Western States.
CINCINNATI, October 23.—The tornado of Sunday was but slightly felt in this vicinity. At Indianapolis considerable damage was done. The hurricane raged from midnight until 3 A. M. The National Bridge across the White River was partially unroofed, and several buildings were blown down.

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